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Many of the qualities possessed by Dr. Garnett's book are lacking in the other work under review, for it is made up mainly of extracts from the journals, and selections from the letters of Robert Gouger. In addition to being secretary of the South Australian Association in London, Gouger went out as the first colonial secretary of the colony, and we have in these extracts a secret history of the foundation and early years of South Australia.

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK.

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Commercial Cuba; A Book for Business Men. By WILLIAM J. CLARK. Pp. xvii, 514. Price, \$4.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898.

The Porto Rico of To-day. By ALBERT GARDNER ROBINSON. Pp. xiv, 240. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1899.

The Philippine Islands. By RAMON REYES LALA. Pp. 342. Price, \$2.50. New York: Continental Publishing Company, 1899.

Descriptions of our insular acquisitions are becoming as numerous as the emigrant guides to America in the early part of the century. The above list represents three points of view: that of the business man, that of the reporter, and that of the native.

Mr. Clark's book on Cuba is a valuable compendium of the economic resources and the commercial possibilities of the island. It is written, however, more with a view to advise the would-be promoter than to interest the general reader. The work contains a wealth of details upon the animal, vegetable and mineral resources of the country; it describes the present facilities of exchange; and suggests numerous ameliorations in the existing trade relations with the United States. The material is well classified for ready reference and a series of excellent maps of the various provinces and of the city of Havana is appended.

Judging from his little book on Porto Rico, Mr. Robinson certainly possesses the attributes of a successful reporter. Amid the confusion of the campaign,—“which savors of the opera bouffe”—he was able to observe the nature of the country and describe the character of the people. The material is cast in the form of a running narrative of the author's personal experiences on the island. The story of the invasion is told in a sprightly manner and contains a number of sound criticisms of the methods of the campaign. There is discernment in the author's account of the country, and the story of his sojourn is enlivened throughout by a keen sense of humor.

There is a fund of humor also in Mr. Lala's account of his native land, though the author is evidently unconscious of the fact. One might be led to expect an instructive description of the Philippines from an educated Filipino, but unfortunately the author has become, as he says, a cosmopolitan, and the native hue of his narrative is clumsily covered in consequence with a veneer of western civilization. In charity to our new subjects, therefore, we will refrain from further comment upon this native contribution to the literature of the country.

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Problems of Modern Industry. By SIDNEY and BEATRICE WEBB. Pp. vi, 286. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, 1898.

The book published with this name is for the most part a collection of fugitive articles which have been contributed by the authors to English reviews and other publications, though a certain amount of new matter is incorporated. From the character of its composition the book lacks continuity, but on the other hand, the subjects dealt with are timely where not absolutely urgent, and Mr. and Mrs. Webb owe no apology for having given to their studies this more permanent form. The more important chapters are those dealing with the Jews of East London; women's wages; women and the Factory Acts; the regulation of the hours of labor; the sweating system: the reform of the Poor Law; the bearing of Co-operation upon Trade Unionism; and in the closing pages a consideration of the advantages of Individualism, and true and false conceptions of Socialism. Every chapter is a compact assemblage of facts and conclusions drawn from a thorough investigation of the problems of labor, such as no English social reformers have made more thoroughly than Mr. and Mrs. Webb.

The chapter dealing with the industrial position of women is among the most suggestive of all, and not less so because its conclusions run counter to some common notions. As a result of extensive inquiries over a wide field, the authors come to the conclusion that women workers almost invariably earn less than men save in a few instances of exceptional ability and in a few occupations where sexual attraction enters in; and where inferiority of earnings exist, it is almost always co-existent with inferiority of work. Moreover, the general inferiority of women's work would appear to influence their wages in industries in which no such inferiority exists. Thus, in the so-called "genteel" vocations women habitually receive less than men,